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percent deviation. They are one of those voting rights states and I don't know if all voting rights states have to stick with that kind of more stringent deviation. But the second state that I would like to call your attention to, and it's actually where this amendment comes from, the second state is Iowa, our next-door neighbor, and I'd like to let you hear the language there and it says no senatorial district shall have a population which exceeds any other senatorial district by more than five percent. That...that is a point or a 2.5 percent deviation either way. That's what Iowa has. But, in addition to that, what Iowa has is...and that's for both of their houses. In addition to what Iowa has is this language that says, "In no case shall the quotient, obtained by dividing the total of the absolute values of the deviations of all district populations from the applicable ideal district population by the number of districts established, exceed one percent of the applicable ideal district population." Now, what that means I think can be explained fairly readily if you look at the second handout here where it says, at the top of the page, this is handwritten, it says 1 percent of 34,000 is 340, and if you take 340 by 49 legislative districts you end up with 16,660--a 1 percent deviation over all, right, because our population is 16,660, whatever. Okay, so how this would work is that when you draw your districts then you look at the deviation by district, like in District 1 this shows it had a 240 person deviation downward, District 2 a plus 50 person, 3 and so on, and you would do all those districts. You would disregard whether they were plus or minus and add all the numbers, and the total then should be less than 16,660. In this case, I imagine that the total was 15,200 and that would fall within the range. You could possibly, because Iowa has a lower deviation of point...2.5 percent, you could, I suppose, put this at 2 percent overall, rather than 1 percent, and then you'd get a deviation of 33,320 as a total to meet. I just asked Legislative Research this morning to call over to Iowa and find out a little bit about this particular provision in their redistricting guidelines, and Andy Slain from LR spoke with a fellow over in Iowa who's been a member of Iowa's redistricting team since the late eighties, 1980s, and the understanding that he got was that it's exactly the way we just told you and the implication is if some of them vary widely then others are going to have to be kind of close; but you just